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## NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens, and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpolluted we are imperatively called upon to administer our regular system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, a cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Being, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high terms, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest part of the Government—and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization laws by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws: the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, and together by sympathies, we must cherish the Native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the American should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores—when every wind that blows wafts the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of the past, and we must go into the combat determined to show by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion; and her character as a separate people, high and above the enlightenment of monarchical despots.

## ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure the repeal of the naturalization laws.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Government.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong, who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination: leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering, for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

**THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY**, on F street, between 11th and 12th streets.—Mr. JAMES SHACKELFORD respectfully informs the friends of the Thomsonian Botanical system, that the Public in general, that he has fitted up the above house as an infirmary, where he is now ready to receive patients, of both sexes, who may desire to go through a course of treatment. Having been successfully engaged in this practice for the last two years, with the late Dr. Benjamin Thomson, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may put themselves under his charge. A separate apartment will be appropriated for females, which will be under the care of Mrs. Shackelford, who has had an extensive experience in this mode of treatment.

Mr. S. deems it unnecessary to append any certificates to this advertisement, but would state that there are many persons in this city who, after having been for years under some of the most skillful physicians, without deriving any benefit from their treatment, have been speedily relieved by the use of the Thomsonian remedies. These are matters of fact, and should awaken the inquiries of the reflecting part of the community.

**N. B. WHITE, MEDICAL VAPOR BATH,** on approved principles, and at a reduced price, may be had at any time. Also, Botanic Medicines of every description, prepared and sold by JAMES SHACKELFORD, May 2.—3m. F street, between 11th and 12th sts.

**MASTERS HUNTER'S CLOCK**, edited by B. Z. Lushington, illustrations by George Catmough, published by B. Z. Lushington, and a portrait of the author, at the residence of W. M. MORRISON, and Stationery Store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel, May 2.

**EARLY NOVELS—REDGUNTLET**—A full supply of the cheap edition of the Waverley Novels, 1 day received and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel, May 2.

**JOHN PRINTING**, descriptions, executed at this office.

## POETRY.

## TRUST NOT THE TONGUE.

BY THOMAS J. BEACH.

Trust not the tongue—words are but air  
That melt the moment they are spoken;  
Of lovers' vows beware, beware!  
Too freely sworn—too lightly broken.

Trust not the lip—the burning lip;  
The tongue is not more fast than this is;  
And let not love bewilder thee  
Its frantic joys in clinging kisses.

Trust not the sigh—Love ne'er betrays  
His empire in the heart by sighing;  
'Tis passion only plies the aid,  
Of this, the gentlest form of lying.

Trust not the smile—the artful smile,  
So easy won, so sure of winning;  
For while it seems so free from guile,  
It lights the rosy paths to sinning.

Trust, trust, the eye—the beaming eye,  
Whose timid glance true love discloses;  
Then, trembling droops, yet knows not why,  
And on the glowing cheek reposes.

## LAUGH, LADY, LAUGH.

Laugh, lady, laugh,  
There's no avail in weeping,  
Grief was never made  
To be in beauty's keeping,  
Tears are of a stream  
Where pleasure lies decaying;  
Smiles, like rays of light,  
O'er sunny waters playing.

Laugh, lady, laugh,  
Sing, lady, sing;  
There's a charm in singing,  
When melody's spell  
Upon the air is flinging,  
Sweet sounds have often won  
More than the fairest faces;  
And harps have always been  
The playthings of the graces.

Sing, lady, sing,  
Love, lady, love;  
There's always joy in loving;  
But sigh not when you find  
That man is fond of roving;  
For when the summer bee  
Takes wing thro' beauty's bowers,  
He knows not which to choose  
Among so many flowers.

Love, lady, love.

The following article, which we extract from an exchange paper, is distinguished for its truth and point. We publish it in hopes it may tickle the fancy of some of our friends who are in arrears.—*Newport (N. H.) Spec.*

## THE PRINTER'S SOLILOQUY.

'Tis strange, 'tis most prodigious strange,  
That our subscribers are so careless grown  
In paying their arrears. They cannot think  
That we alone, who publish to the world  
News from all nations, and delight to spread  
Useful instruction through our spacious land,  
Can mean while live on air, 'tis flesh and blood  
That works the press, and turns the blacken'd sheet,  
Well stored and ready for their eager eyes.  
This flesh and blood must be recruited oft,  
As well as theirs, or else the press must stop:  
This calls for cash. And then how many reams  
Of paper are struck off and scattered wide,  
For which no length or credit will be given,  
If given at all—besides the type and ink,  
And many things required by those who print,  
For which our money must be answerable.  
Oh! that our readers would consider this!  
And while they, laughingly, look our paper o'er,  
And gather information from its pages,  
Do I not owe for one, two, three or four  
Years past the printer who supplies me with  
This sheet? And oh! that he would only add,  
'I will go even now and PAY HIM.' So should we  
Well pleased receive, and with light heart pursue  
Our useful toils; while conscience would applaud  
Their conduct, and give relief to the zest  
We may prepare. Come, then, good friends, and soon.

## MISCELLANY.

## ETHAN ALLEN IN ENGLAND.

Col. Ethan Allen was a man destined to strike the world, as something uncommon, and in a high degree interesting. He was partially educated and obscurely brought up; yet no man was ever more at ease in the polished ranks than he. Not that he at all conformed to their artificial rules and titled etiquette; but he had observed the dictates of natural good sense and good humor. His bearing was in total defiance of fashion, and he looked and acted as if he thought it would be a condescension in thus to trammel himself. It is well known that in early life, in his own country he acquired an influence over his fellow men, and led them on to some of the most daring achievements. He seemed to have possessed all the elements of a hero—a devoted patriotism, a resolute and daring mind, and an excellent judgment.

His conduct as a partisan officer is well known in this country, and was of great service to the cause of liberty during our revolutionary struggle. He was taken prisoner and carried to England, where his excellent sense, his shrewdness and wit, introduced him into the court region. A friend of our earlier life, who was well acquainted with this part of the history of this singular man, used to take great delight in telling us some anecdotes of Colonel Allen, while a prisoner in London. We have before mentioned the firmness with which he resisted the attempts to bribe him from the cause of his country, and the caustic satire with which he replied to a nobleman, who was commissioned by the ministry to make him formal offers to join the British cause in America. The incident is a striking one, and it will bear a repetition.

The commissioner, among the tempting largesses, proposed that if he would espouse the king's cause, he might have a fee simple in half the State of Vermont.

"I am a plain man," said Col. Allen in reply, "and I have read but few books, but I have seen in print somewhere a circumstance that forcibly reminds me of the proposal of your lordship; it is of a certain character who took a certain other character into an exceeding high mountain, and shewed him all the kingdoms of the earth and the glory thereof, and told him that if he would fall down and worship him, this would all be his: and the ascari" added he, "didn't own a foot of them!"

His interview with the king at Windsor is mentioned as highly interesting. His Majesty asked the stout-hearted mountaineer if they had any newspapers in America.

"But very few, and those are but little read," was the answer.

"How then," asked the king, "do the common people know of these grievances of which they complain, and of which we have been speaking?"

"As to that," said he, "I can tell your Majesty, that among a people who have felt the spirit of liberty, the news of oppression is carried by the birds of the air and the breezes of heaven."

"That is too figurative an answer from a matter-of-fact man, to a plain question," rejoined the king.

"Well, to be plain," answered the rebellious subject, "among our people the tale of wrong is carried from man to man, and from neighborhood to neighborhood, with the speed of electricity: my countrymen feel nothing else; out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. I will add, with great respect to your Majesty, that such a people cannot be put down with the sword."

The king made a long pause, as if impressed with the truth of his remark. At length, changing the subject, he asked Col. Allen if he knew Dr. Franklin; and being answered in the affirmative, inquired concerning his experiments with electricity, and expressed a curiosity to experience an electric shock. The British Sovereign seemed to take pleasure in the conversation, which he kept up for more than an hour, and at length made Col. Allen promise to visit him with his countryman, Dr. Franklin, at his palace in London. Some weeks after that he was reminded of his promise by the nobleman above mentioned, and an hour fixed for the home-made philosopher of America to explain the mysteries of a new discovery in the royal family. They attended accordingly, and with an apparatus chiefly of his own invention, Dr. Franklin exhibited many of those simple and amusing experiments for which he was so noted, and at which the royal children, even of a larger growth, were much delighted.

In this playful way, Dr. Franklin took occasion to convey instructions as to the properties of this astonishing fluid. While the royal habitation was thus in a most unkingly uproar, the Premier was announced as in waiting.—The king seemed for a moment disturbed.—"I forgot my appointment with the minister," said he, "but no matter, I will eschew business for once, and let North see how we are employed." Accordingly the minister was ushered in with ceremony, and it was soon concluded that he should have a shock. Allen whispered to the Dr. to remember how he had shocked us across the waters, and to give him a double charge; whether it was designed on the hint of his friend or not, was not ascertained, but the charge was so powerful on the nerves of his lordship, as to make him give way in his knees, at which all, especially the Princesses, were almost convulsed with mirth.

Some of Col. Allen's happy retorts at the clubs and fashionable parties are still remembered and often repeated. On one occasion he was challenged to a glass of wine by the beautiful Dutchess of Rutland, who seemed to have been particularly pleased with his independent manner.

"You must qualify your glass with a toast," observed the lady.

The 'Varmounter' very unaffectedly observed that he was not used to that sort of ceremony, and was afraid he might give offence. If, however, the lady would be so good as to suggest a subject, he would endeavor to give a sentiment.

"O," said she, "never mind the subject—any thing will do, so that it has no treason in it."

"Well," says he, "this may do for a truth if not for a toast," and fixing his eyes adoringly on the far famed court beauty, he proceeded: "If any thing could make a double traitor out of a good patriot, it would be the witchcraft of such eyes as your ladyship's."

The blunt sincerity with which this was spoken, together with the exact fitness to the occasion and the person, caused it to be long hailed, in the 'beau monde,' as an excellent good thing; and although it had the effect of heightening for a moment that beauty to which it was offered as a tribute, it is said the fair Dutchess often afterward boasted of the compliment as far before all the empty homage she had received from the glittering coxcombry of the city.

A lady once sneeringly asked Col. Allen, in a large assembly, at what time fashionable ladies in America preferred taking the air. He perceived her drift, and bluntly answered:

"Whenever it was necessary to feed the geese and turkeys."

"What," inquired the lady, "do the fine women in your country descend to so menial employments?"

Allen was always aroused at any attempt to depreciate the fair ones of his own country, and with a great deal of warmth he replied:

"American ladies have the art of turning even a nuisance to account. Many of these could take up the subject of your Grace's family history, and tell you of the feats of valor and bursts of eloquence to which your ladyship is probably indebted for your distinguished name, and most of which it is likely, would be as new to you as the art of raising poultry."

The sarcasm produced a deep blush in the face of the fair scoffers; but it produced for the captive and his countryman an indemnity against court ridicule for the future.

WASHINGTON.—The following analysis of the epochs in the life of General Washington, is made out from "Sparks' Life of Washington," which has just appeared. It may interest some of the readers of our paper.

George Washington attended school until he was sixteen years of age. From sixteen

to nineteen his time was spent in surveying, part of the time in a private and part of the time in a public capacity. From nineteen to twenty he was absent several months in the West Indies, with a sick brother, and the remainder of the time at home, settling his deceased brother's estate. From twenty to twenty-six he was in the French and Indian war. At twenty-six he was married, and resided as a private citizen on his estate at Mount Vernon, till he was forty-three. At this age he was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, which station he held eight years, and retired at the age of fifty-one, to Mount Vernon. From fifty-one to fifty-seven he passed at Mount Vernon, in agricultural pursuits. At the age of fifty-seven he was chosen President of the United States, which office he held eight years, and retired again to his favorite pursuits at Mount Vernon, at the age of sixty-five. Here he resided till his decease—three years. He died at the age of sixty-eight.

A clearer idea of his remarkable life will be obtained from the following

## SUMMARY.

At school till	16 years of age, 16 years.
Surveying till	19 " 3 "
In the W. I. and at home till	20 " 1 "
In the French war till	26 " 6 "
At Mount Vernon till	43 " 17 "
In the Army till	51 " 8 "
At Mount Vernon till	57 " 6 "
President of the U. S. till	63 " 8 "
At Mount Vernon till	68 " 3 "
	68 years.

LACONICS.—Spring is welcome to the trees, because they are relieved by its approach.

Those persons who are in business the most sharp usually get the most blunt.

All blood may be said to be useless which is in vein.

It is remarkable that in music those strains please the most, which are allowed to be dull set (dilect).

The trade of blacksmith is one of little labor to himself, inasmuch as most of his work is done by a vice.

A statesman begins to lower himself when he consents to be hired by others.

Matrimony is properly called a tender point, for a hand is not unfrequently awarded to the largest tender.

The additional day to February once in four years, seems very naturally designed to increase the spring necessary to a leap year.

All persons who can defer their laughter until a convenient time, should be taken to the Humane Society, as extraordinary cases of "suspended animation."

Those damsels who admire mustachios, must be insincere in saying they dislike hare-lips.

When people have red hands, they should always play at loo, as every thing is gained at that game by a palm-flush.

Pugilists begin their battle from a paradox; for they stand up, and "fall to."

Chimney sweepers always persecute witches and fortune tellers, because they like to have a brush at the black art.

James Fastman, the thief who tried to escape up the chimney, and was stopped by the grate, must have found it a grate bar to his rising.

In classing birds, we should say weather cocks are meant for the church; but hens are decidedly the lay subjects of the state.

The baker in Bristol who mixed sawdust with his brown bread, meant that those who eat a great deal should use plane food—and to give them humility, they were forced to bite the dust.

## WHICH OF THE TWO?

My first portrait is of a woman who has sufficient wit to excite love, but not fear—sufficient virtue to command esteem, but not to condemn others; sufficient beauty to enhance her virtue, but not her vanity. Of a woman equally free from the extravagance of love, the torment of fearing love, and ennuie of living without love. Of a woman whose gentle indulgence for the failings of her sex in others, renders her fidelity sacred in the eyes of those who do fail; who has so much respect for the kinder courtesies, that even the veriest prude pardons her winning tenderness. Surrounded by folly and coquetry, frivolity and jealousy, she remains untouched by the contagion of those petty caprices, passions, and trifles, which too often render null the pleasures of society, or transform them into scenes of envious contention. Submitting to the usage of the world of fashion and its rules, she rejects its tyranny; and only consults her own pure heart for her monitor, and adopts the counsels of reason for her guide. Her birth-place is France, and her world the saloon.

My second portrait is of her who is happy enough to be ignorant of what are called the pleasures of the world. Her glory is to devote herself to the duties of a wife and a mother; to dedicate all her days to the practice of the retiring virtues. Occupied with the management of her family, she governs her husband by kindness, her children by gentleness, her domestics by goodness. Her house is the abode of religion, of filial piety, of conjugal love, and of maternal tenderness. Within its walls dwell order, refreshing sleep, and the treasure of health. Economical and attached to home, neither the passions nor the necessities of life find entrance beneath her roof. The vicious and the worldly-minded pass by her portal; but at that hospitable gate the indigent never knock in vain. Reserved and dignified, she commands respect; by her indulgence and sensibility, she makes herself loved; by her prudence and firmness, she knows how to inspire fear. The halo of her virtues, pure as the lightning's beam, but more permanent, exhilarates, enlivens, and blesses all within its benign compass. Her birth-place is America, and her world is "home, sweet home."

Thrice happy is the fair one who resembles either of our portraits! A thousand times blessed is he, who wins the heart of either.

VESUVIUS.—The latest arrivals from the Mediterranean states that Vesuvius is inwardly convulsed, and thick clouds of smoke cover the mountain top, the vapor of which is so very prejudicial to the vines in the immediate neighborhood, that the Government has remitted the taxes of the growers.

It is a remarkable fact, that the eruptions of Vesuvius have, almost in every case, been preceded by alarming indications of the volcanic action in Perthshire. About a month ago, it will be recollected, that some smart shocks were felt at Crieff and Comrie. It now turns out that, almost immediately afterwards, Vesuvius became convulsed. It thus appears that there must be a chain of strata of uniform sympathy stretching from the Grampian and Ochil Hills to Italy. There is nothing in the history of Scotland to show that the earthquakes were peculiar to Perthshire previous to the great earthquake at Lisbon, but, since that time, they have been more or less common; and in this assumption, that a chain of electrical strata does exist in the direction, the conclusion might be drawn that the "foundations of the earth," so to speak, were then rent; and thus, according to Dabben's hypothesis, "water and atmospheric air" would thereafter find comparatively access "through the channels in the rocks," and, reaching the heat, which is believed to "exist below a given point of the earth's surface," produce the volcanic action.

From the borings which have been made in Perthshire in search of coal, strata have been proved to be highly charged with electricity, more especially in the valleys of Strathmore; and it has also been demonstrated that the heat there is not far from the earth's surface. Loch Earn, too, never freezes—a phenomenon exclusively applicable to that lake, as compared with others of equal dimensions in Scotland.

Taking all these circumstances into account, we think they open up a very interesting and inviting field for the further investigation of physical science in connexion with volcanic phenomena, and we hope the attention of scientific gentlemen will be early directed to the subject.

Singular.—There have been many circumstances related of our Revolution and the great men who projected and carried it through, which were not so well attested, would almost induce a suspicion of their truth, by the following striking incidents, as one of which we do not recollect ever before having seen a notice:

Washington, born February 22d, 1732; inaugurated 1789; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

John Adams, born October 17th, 1735; inaugurated 1797; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Jefferson, born April 2d, 1743; inaugurated 1804; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Madison, born March 16th, 1751; inaugurated 1809; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Monroe, born April 2d, inaugurated in 1817; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

The above is a list of five of the Presidents of the United States, (all men of the Revolution,) who ended their term of service in the 66th year of their ages.

J. Q. Adams' term of service, had he been elected a second time, would also have expired in the 66th year of his age.

Had Andrew Jackson, who obtained in 1824, a plurality of the electoral votes, been elected at that time, his second term of service would have expired in the 66th year of his age.

The Sailor's Magazine for May contains an appeal to the friends of seamen for further aid in disseminating the Gospel by the erection or establishment of chapels for seamen in foreign ports.

There are few objects that possess stronger claims on our sympathy than seamen—a class of beings who, in worldly matters, are as helpless as children. The widow and the orphan have the first place in our charitable feelings, and next to them the seamen. If we would reflect a little, we should find that to them we are indebted for a large portion of the luxuries and comforts of life, which by habit have become almost necessities.

If we can benefit this class by rescuing them from vice and misery abroad, through the influence of the Gospel, it is every man's duty as it should be his pleasure, to contribute according to his means.

The least sum that is required to carry out the plans of the Seamen's Friend Society, is \$20,000; and the Executive Committee remark, "could that sum be obtained previous to next autumn, and a liberal spirit be manifested in years to come, the seamen's cause would at once rise from its depression, and shine forth as a rich blessing to the world."

In their praiseworthy efforts to advance this noble cause, we bid them "God speed."—*Army & Navy Chronicle.*

It was a gallant old Sovereign, he of France, that first introduced ladies into the society of his royal court. "Without their smiling presence," said he, "we should be like the year without the spring,—or worse than that, like spring without the flowers!" Handsomely said old monarch. Though the winds of many years have whistled coldly over your dust, yet that one sentiment lives, and will live, a flower to bloom untouched and fadeless, in memory of your just appreciation of the worth of woman.